

LIBRARY NEWS

Mississippi State Library Commission

Chapter 131, Code 1930

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NOTICE:—CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK. Forward With Books is the
Slogan. November 15 to 21 is the Week.

MISSISSIPPI LIBRARIES AND THE WAR

In order to understand the place of libraries in an all-out war effort it is essential to bear in mind that it has been the policy of the public library as an educational institution to make an effort at all times to know and to understand the activities of the community. The first responsibility as an all-out effort for war is to know the phases involved in the present war. First, the armed forces, that is army, air, navy, and marine; second, industrial forces which mean not only the technical work in the various industries, but it means all vocational training for youth throughout the state in preparing these young people to take their places in every kind of mechanical and industrial development as the war continues; third, the agricultural phase, that is, live stock, food to feed not only the armed forces and industrial centers but the civilian population of the United Nations; fourth, the home front, that is, education, health and public welfare, morale, recreation, taxes, war savings bonds, priorities, ration boards, children in war time, civilian defense.

What contribution can libraries in Mississippi make in terms of these various activities? What is the extent of each of these phases? Where are the armed forces located in this state? What library service is available either from the local public library, school, college or university to meet the needs of a community at war?

Camp Shelby, the largest military Camp, is located at Hattiesburg. The federal government provides library service for the men in the camp. The Hattiesburg Public Library is a small but well organized library. The collection of 17,343 volumes has been well selected, but this collection cannot meet the present demand for library service. There has been no increase in the professional staff to meet this increased demand for service. There are several USO Centers which have been provided with books from the Victory Book Campaign, but the only professional service in organizing the collection must be given by the already overworked local librarians. This condition is true in all USO Centers in the State.

Plans for constructing a military camp at Grenada in Grenada County and at Centreville in Wilkinson County are going forward. There is a small county library in Grenada County with a collection of 4,207 volumes. There is no established library service in Wilkinson County.

The Army Air Force Technical School is located at Biloxi in Harrison County. Technical material and recreational reading is provided by the federal government for the men enlisted in the school. The small public libraries in Biloxi, Gulfport, Pass Christian, Long Beach, and the Harrison County Library in Gulfport are too limited in professional personnel and books to meet the increased demand brought about by the defense activities along the coast area. Supplementary book service, particularly for children, has been given by the state extension project.

Air bases are located in the following cities: Jackson, Greenwood, Greenville, Columbus, and Meridian. The federal government has provided tech-

nical material for formal training, but each base is dependent upon the local public library and the post library, which has been provided with books largely from the Victory Book Campaign for recreational reading. The professional guidance has been given by the State Library Commission, assisted by a very able staff of the State Library Extension Project, and the staff of the local public library. Subject material has been given by the State Extension Service.

Industries directly connected with the war effort are: Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation located at Pascagoula in Jackson County. The State Library Commission, assisted by the State Extension Project, has furnished a limited collection of technical material to this industry. There is a small county library which has provided recreational material. The State Library Commission has supplemented this collection, largely with children's books. Professional guidance has been given by the State Extension Project.

Mississippi Ordnance Plant located at Flora in Madison County. There is a small public library located in Canton, the county seat. Library service is given to the county through a contract with the public library. The State Extension Division, assisted by the State Extension Project, has given service in books and personnel. Another ordnance plant is being constructed in Monroe County. There is a small public library in Aberdeen, the county seat.

A list of the schools which are offering courses in vocational education may be secured from the State Department of Education.

The agricultural phase. Since Mississippi is basically an agricultural state, this phase in an all-out war effort is of vital importance to the entire state. It is essential that each library make available up to date, readable, material on such subjects as Dairying, live stock, poultry, soil conservation, gardening, fruit growing, and cooperative farming.

The home front. This involves every man, woman, and child. It means health and public welfare. Information must be available on nutrition, consumer education, care of clothes, electrical appliances in the home, and care of young children in war time. Material must be provided on priorities, civilian protection, rationing, war saving bonds, taxes. Books to carry out two major objectives of the public library—inspirational in its broad sense, and recreational—will be needed as never before in every city, small town, and village.

The public library, schools, colleges, and university must assume the responsibility of preparing youth and adults for the peace. This preparation means an understanding of the economic, social, political and historical conditions leading to the present war. It is the duty of every citizen to make an effort to understand the social, economic, and political change, particularly the changes involving human relationships which will inevitably follow this war, not only of the Americas, but of all countries involved in the present conflict.

Local and state funds are too limited to meet the present need for books and professional guidance, but by **cooperation and coordination** of all the possible sources of **information** much can be accomplished. To meet

the challenge of the above phases in the war means the united efforts of schools, colleges, university, state departments, federal agencies, extension service on all levels, military forces, civic organizations, and every type of library, whether it be the special library of the State Health Department, a large public library, university and college, or the small units in the smallest hamlet or village in the state. Coordination does not mean regimentation or dictatorship, it means that each agency may voluntarily supplement the activities of all other agencies. It does not mean sacrificing the basic or fundamental law creating a department or agency. The basic law, if understood by all parties concerned, will be the foundation which will make for smooth running of a coordinated program.

Through LIBRARY NEWS, which is and has been published quarterly since 1936, the State Library Commission is making every effort possible to keep the public informed as to the state plan for library development, growth and development of every type of library, and policies recommended by the American Library Association. Each librarian is urged to be familiar with Volume IV, Number 2, April 1940, which is a compilation of Mississippi Library Laws; Volume V, Number 4, October, 1941, which gives the latest compilation of statistics for every type of library service; Volume VI, Nos. 1 and 2, April, 1942, which gives the policies outlined by the American Library Association for Libraries and the War. The present volume carries further information in clarifying the designation of War Information Centers as a function of the public library.

In redirecting the library extension project to meet the war effort each school, college, and university, and public library is urged to secure a copy of the Joint Resolution, House Journal Number 324 from your Congressman just as soon as it is available. This bill will determine the future status of the library program through the Federal Works Agency. Each librarian is also urged to secure a copy of the bill creating the Mississippi Defense Council. This bill may be secured from the Secretary of State. It is vital that Mississippi have federal aid in some form to help provide information essential in the present crisis. A thorough understanding by all official sponsors and co-sponsors will make for smooth running, efficient organization, and more and better library service. The recent development in library service in this state would have been impossible without the aid which has been given by the Federal Works Agency. These funds have provided books, professional guidance, and clerical work throughout the state.

The Secretary cannot too strongly urge each librarian in the state to keep in touch with each phase of the war effort as outlined in this article. It is essential that the policy of book selection and acquisition of print meet the demand created by the activities in each community. Study and observation of book cards of all libraries visited over a period of two years enables the Secretary to know that many policies of book selection and publicity in promoting interest in the library must be changed to meet the present need of a state at war. You are also urged to keep in touch with the reorganization of the War Information Bureau under Elmer Davis, who has been recently appointed to coordinate the various bureaus relating to War Information.

NEW ACTIVITY OF THE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION

The State Library Commission at its regular quarterly meeting on June 2, 1942 approved the following plan to give advisory service in book selection to libraries throughout the state.

A suggested buying list will be issued quarterly by the Secretary of the State Library Commission. This pamphlet will be printed in the same format as LIBRARY NEWS. Publication dates will be February, May, August, and November. The publication date of LIBRARY NEWS will continue to be January, April, July, and October. LIBRARY NEWS will have a section devoted to suggested new titles. This will mean that each library will have communication from the state agency eight months out of twelve.

The suggested buying list will include childrens' books, adult fiction and non-fiction. Emphasis will be placed upon basic collections in children's titles and standard reference material. Subject lists will be included in an effort to guide and direct the reading of young people particularly. Dr. William D. McCain, Director of the Department of Archives and History, will compile for each issue books and pamphlets written by Mississippians about Mississippians and about Mississippi. Short annotations will be given for each title. The Dewey Decimal Classification and subject heading will be given for all non-fiction titles. The grade level will be given for all children's books.

The State Library Commission also approved binding the following professional magazines: ALA Bulletin, Library Journal, Booklist, Wilson Bulletin, Library News, and the Biennial Reports. Reference material added to aid in carrying out the above project: Publishers' Weekly, Horn Book, Children's Catalog, (6th Edition), ALA Catalog brought up to date, Standard Catalog for High School Libraries, Standard Catalog for Public Libraries brought up to date, Bookman's Manual (Graham), Catalog of Reprints, Basic List for High School Libraries. Other material will be added as needed.

LIBRARY WAR INFORMATION CENTERS

The American Library Association again calls on every library to serve as a war information center.

Many libraries have already organized such service as their contribution to the war effort or in answer to local demands, or to the circular letter of December 19 from the President and Secretary of the A.L.A. to institutional members, or to the statement of policy, "Libraries and the War," adopted by the A.L.A. Council December 29. The scale and type of organization necessarily vary with the size and resources of the library and the kind of community or student body or other group that it serves. Specific types of library war information centers have been described in the A.L.A. Bulletin (in every number beginning with January, 1942) and in other library periodicals. A field study now being carried on by the A.L.A., using a former staff member, Emil Miller Danton, will give further information in the near future.

Letters still come to A.L.A. Headquarters, however, inquiring how some particular library can become an "official" war information center, or asking the A.L.A. to designate it as an official center. This circular attempts to answer the first question by noting the several methods of securing official designation and the agencies concerned. The latter do not include the A.L.A. itself. The function of the A.L.A. as a private organization is information and advisory service.

Local Defense Council

The most important agency with which the public library must cooperate to give effective war information center service is the local Council of Civilian Defense—under whatever name. All of its committees and activities need library help. The library must have the publications the Council distributes, its rulings and plans. Ideally, this local authority should give the official designation of "war information center" to the library and establish a continuing relationship by appointing the librarian or other member of the library staff to an appropriate committee.

Other types of libraries may also need to establish local relationships of varying kinds, particularly in communities without organized public library service.

State Defense Council

The state library agency will establish cooperative relationships with the state defense office or council. Some state library agencies have been given official designations as state war information centers; state librarians have been appointed to important committees. In Massachusetts the state council (called the Committee on Public Safety) has designated nine strategically located public libraries as regional war information centers.

U. S. Office of Education

The School and College Civilian Morale Service, set up in the U. S. Office of Education, has asked every college and university to constitute itself a public center of information and training within its locality working in cooperation with other educational agencies. The primary emphasis of these centers is on collecting and disseminating to the public information on public affairs useful in the interpretation of problems relating to the war and to the peace. The principal techniques encouraged are conducting leadership training institutes and the use of publications in displays and their translation into speech through study and discussion groups. Librarians can be of particular service in assisting with a workshop collection of printed and mimeographed materials for the use of faculty members and students conducting these centers.

One hundred and fifty of the participating colleges and universities have been designated by the School and College Civilian Morale Service as Key Centers of Training and Information. These Key Centers are listed in "Education for Victory," the bi-weekly publication of the U. S. Office of Education. They will receive sample copies of important government and private publications.

Both the A.L.A. and the Library Service Division of the Office of Education cooperated with the School and College Civilian Morale Service

in these plans and in announcements of them. All designations of such centers, however, have come, and will come, from the Civilian Morale Service.

U. S. Information Service

An agency that was quick to see the part libraries could play in dissemination of facts is the U. S. Information Service of the Office of Government Reports, headed by Harriet Root. It is making up and distributing to approximately 4,000 libraries (mainly small libraries) so-called "loan packets" of pertinent documents. It is mailing to some 4,000 libraries "A Week of the War," a compilation of its parent organization, the Office of Government Reports.

It is carrying on for the Office of Civilian Defense, following reorganization of that Office, the library mailing list which Miss Alexander had built up, and for the Office of Education's School and College Civilian Morale Service, mailings to its "Key Information Centers." It is also mailing from time to time or regularly publications of OFF, the Navy Department, the Training Within Industry Section, Labor Division of the War Production Board, bibliographies of the Library of Congress and others.

Additional Workers

While the type of service needed calls for highly skilled members of the library staff, some duties can be delegated under direction. At least two sources of help are available.

WPA personnel may be assigned to help in war information centers when requested by state and local library authorities, according to a recent official circular of the Works Projects Administration. These workers may carry on routine clerical, circulating, bibliographic, indexing, recording and repair functions incidental to the operation of such centers.

WPA is also carrying on direct war information center service in some defense areas in which public library facilities are non-existent or very inadequate. Some of these have been designated as "official" by local defense councils.

A corps of volunteer workers, chosen for wide educational and cultural background, was developed by the Pasadena Public Library, and scheduled on regular three-hour assignments, after basic instruction. Similar plans have been worked out in a number of libraries, often in cooperation with the local Council of Defense. The OCD is preparing a publication on the use of volunteers in libraries with suggestions regarding their qualifications and training, and the Library Service Division has cooperated in the preparation of the manuscript.

Correlation Essential

Several types of correlation of library war information services have already developed under pressure of the size and critical importance of the job.

The first is within the library itself—among the various departments concerned and between the main library and the branches. Detroit has developed this type to a high degree.

A local clearing group may be the next step. The Wartime Council of Newark Libraries includes twelve public and private libraries which have agreed to exchange publications and list their resources and services in a master file at the public library.

Clearing throughout metropolitan areas is facilitated by the existence of such organizations as the Philadelphia Bibliographical Center and the Philadelphia Metropolitan Library Council, which in cooperation with other groups sponsored a War Documentation Center, and the Chicago Metropolitan Library Council, which designated the Chief of the Readers' Bureau of the Chicago Public Library as its liaison officer with the Commission on National Defense.

—Julia Wright Merrill. A.L.A.

NOW AS NEVER BEFORE

Written for the M. L. A. Bulletin by the Office of Facts and Figures, Washington.

The American library is the information center of every American community. Our people are now engaged in a hundred daily tasks of war on the home front, and lying behind these tasks is the ever-present need to understand what this fight is all about. Now as never before, books can supply this need. The public library's assignment in total war is limited only by the librarian's own imagination.

To the librarian searching for a concrete plan of action, President Roosevelt's speech on the State of the Union, delivered last January, will be most helpful. This important Presidential utterance covered the entire scope of America's war effort. Its major themes can be broken down into six principal information objectives for the librarian to follow.

1. The President stated the fundamental issues of this war. In its simplest terms, this is a battle for our survival as a nation, a fight for freedom and against slavery. If we lose, the Four Freedoms will be possible nowhere in the world. If we win, they may be possible everywhere in the world.

The librarian can undertake the job of translating these facts into simple, everyday terms. He can establish a shelf of books dealing with the plain issues of the war. He can promote poster contests illustrating them, and forum discussions on the subject by groups using the library as a meeting-place.

2. The second major theme dealt with the nature of the enemy. This war, it is pointed out, is the result of a scheme for world domination long planned by the Nazis and the Japanese. Their goal is world conquest, pure and simple. That has meant degradation and suffering in lands already under Axis rule; this would be the lot of all the world, if the Axis won. The enemy depends upon America's over-confidence, alternating with defeatism. He depends on the effectiveness of his propaganda strategy, aiming to split Americans into little groups distrusting one another and unable to unite against the common foe.

For the librarian, many projects are suggested by this theme. Certainly, he can display books revealing the true nature and evil ambitions of the Axis. As in Theme One, a poster contest might be conducted. For example, a book like "Mein Kampf" might be illustrated by a series of posters to emphasize Hitler's stated aims. Before such a contest could be conducted, however, it might be wise to prepare a brief summary of the major points stressed by Hitler himself in his book. The library itself might place small posters among its shelves, pointing out that the books available can be found and used only by a free people, while under Hitler the people are kept in ignorance. Another type of project might be built around a single pamphlet, such as the recent publication of the Office of Facts and Figures, "Divide and Conquer." This pamphlet might be unstapled and the more important pages pinned on a bulletin board, with threads leading from key paragraphs to newspaper clippings illustrating Nazi propaganda strategy in current action.

3. The third information objective referred to the United Nations and peoples: "the massed, angered forces of common humanity." The important point here is the Ben Franklin maxim—"We must all hang together, or most assuredly we shall hang separately." If we do hang together, the United Nations are potentially stronger than the Axis in population, armed forces, raw materials, production capacity, and wealth. Without the heroism of our allies, the Russians, Chinese, Dutch, British, Yugoslavs, and all the others, America would stand alone amid a hostile world. This unity in freedom must be preserved, to win the war, and to win the peace that follows. That is the reason behind our Lend-Lease program, and it is also the reason why lies and gossip harming our fighting allies are harmful to the United States.

Library projects in connection with these ideas are obvious. Certainly the books dealing with United Nations in the news can be displayed dramatically. Anniversaries important in the history of these lands can be appropriately observed. The library can prepare short articles on these countries for use in the local press. Perhaps a radio program on the local station can be worked out, especially in the form of a round-table discussion among, say, the librarian, the local newspaper editor, a local citizen whose family originally came from the country involved. These discussions can tell the story of our fighting allies popularly, and in terms of local interests.

4. One of the most important themes in the President's address dealt with the problems of work and production. Americans know how vital our war production program is to the achieving of victory. This means that the individual worker is important to the nation. It means that he, and all others like him, must be helped to gear America's industrial machine to meet the great production quotas laid down by the President.

Libraries can display production posters distributed by various Government agencies. They can help workers do their job better by specializing in technical books bearing on work done in the community. Some manufacturers may welcome the establishment of small branch libraries, with specialized technical books, right in the factory itself. This might well

be discussed with manufacturers in war industry towns. Similarly, close cooperation should be established between librarians and those engaged in vocational training or retraining for war work.

5. Theme Five covers the personal sacrifices that each American is called upon to make in order to help win the war. "Going without" is part of the war effort, as necessary to it as fighting and producing. Thus, every housewife and every child is enrolled in an army of 130,000,000 embattled Americans. They fight by cutting down, by spending less, by saving, by doing without luxuries, by buying War Stamps and Bonds, by understanding the dangers of inflation and the meaning and methods of rationing and price ceilings.

Here the library can help by stressing how-to-do-it books—books that tell simply the methods of living inexpensively and intelligently. This category covers problems all the way from nutrition to the budgeting of household financing. As the war goes on, more and more people will be looking for information along these lines. The library can supply much of it. Here, especially, it will be useful to fill out the collection of Government materials—pamphlets from the various agencies handling these problems. Thus, the Department of Agriculture issues much useful consumer information, and the Office of Price Administration publishes helpful material from time to time.

6. Finally, the President spoke on our fighting forces. We cannot sugar-coat the realities of war:—hardship and death in battle. But there are other realities as well—the realities of heroism and glory. To civilians, the men in the armed forces must be portrayed for what they are: heroes who may be asked to die for America.

Libraries can help by portraying the American soldier and sailor, marine and aviator, as the champion of freedom. A shelf of books dealing with military heroism, especially fiction, might be set up. Soldiers returning home on furlough may be invited to come to the library and talk to discussion groups about life in the service. A bulletin board might be set up, displaying clippings referring to the activities of fighting men from the vicinity.

These suggestions are no more than surface indications of the many vital services that can be performed by libraries in wartime. The trend of the war will suggest others. So will specific developments of a purely local nature. But in a democracy, no one can blueprint the details of the library morale duty. That is a task for the librarian himself. His ingenuity and hard work can help fight the war on the home front. In terms of the world wide problems that will face us after victory, the library can make a great contribution toward the better world for which we fight.

—From Massachusetts Library Association Bulletin, Vol 32, No. 3, June, 1942

VICTORY BOOK CAMPAIGN

Report of Books Collected and Books Distributed January 12th through June 7th, 1942

Books Collected:

Total Collected all Sources.....	10,192,189
Not Suitable for Military Distribution.....	5,504,247

Total Books Available for Distribution.....	4,687,942
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Books Distributed:

Army

Domestic-Camps, etc.	1,990,193
Overseas	206,201

2,196,394

Navy:

American Merchant Marine Library Association.....	198,497
U. S. O. Clubs.....	514,626

3,459,272

Books Distributed by Mississippi: 13,199.

(This total will probably reach 18,000)

The following letter from Mr. John M. Connor, Director of the Victory Book Campaign, is for your information:

VICTORY BOOK CAMPAIGN

1630 Empire State Bldg.
360 Fifth Ave.
New York, N. Y.

June 3, 1942

Dear State V. B. C. Director:

Attached you will find a list of those communities of your State, in which, because of very considerable defense activities, either industrial or military, the local library facilities may be at present or in the near future experiencing some difficulty in adequately serving local needs. The information has been compiled from data placed at our disposal by the Extension Division of State Library Commissions and other reliable and reputable sources.

As you know books unsuitable for the men in service, but of use in "Industrial Areas" (women's and children's books) were received in some quantities at many local libraries from donors to the Victory Book Campaign. It is recommended that those books of this type which are on hand in many of the libraries of your State, be used to supplement existing collections in the libraries of the communities indicated on the accompanying list. They may be either distributed directly by you, or placed at the disposal of the State Library Commission, whichever means is the most

economical and convenient. In general, we would judge that with the state-wide facilities at its disposal, the State Library Commission would be in a better position to equitably effect this distribution.

Many thanks for your ever willing co-operation.

Very sincerely yours,

John M. Connor,
Director.

ACTIVE INDUSTRIAL OR MILITARY REGIONS

Mississippi:

Columbus (Lowndes County)
Grenada County.
Gulfport (Harrison County).
Hattiesburg (Forrest County).
Jackson (Hinds County and Madison County).
Pascagoula (Jackson County).
Aberdeen (Monroe County).
Centerville (Wilkinson County).

LIBRARY WAR INFORMATION TRAINING, PRODUCTION AND CIVILIAN WAR EFFORT

Publications listed below have been assembled for the third of a scheduled monthly service to libraries. A few items not enclosed are listed here because of their general interest. They may be obtained from the issuing agency. When prices are stated, publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.; if no price is given, the publication is furnished free by the issuing agency unless otherwise indicated. Do not send stamps to the Superintendent of Documents. Remittance must be made in advance and can be made in coupons (20 for \$1.00 and good until used), by check, or by money order.

A CIVILIAN DEFENSE VOLUNTEER OFFICE—What it is, how to organize it, what it does. Includes suggested volunteer activities. Issued by the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense. 27 p. 10¢.

AIR RAID WARNING SYSTEM—Furnishes instructions to local civilian defense organizations for the installation and operation of a civilian air raid warning system. Explains how the civilian air raid warning system will be coordinated with the military aircraft warning service. Issued by the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense. 18 p. 10¢.

CHART—THE WAR PROGRAM—Shows offices established as a result of the emergency. United States Information Service.

CONVERTING INDUSTRY—TURNING A NATION'S PRODUCTION TO WAR—Transcript of Conference of business paper editors and publishers with War Production Board officials, Washington, D. C., February 13, 1942, at which importance of presenting conversion needs in the business press were discussed as well as examples of conversion presented. Issued by the War Production Board. 70 p.

EFFECTIVE INDUSTRIAL USE OF WOMEN IN THE DEFENSE PROGRAM—Special protection and sanitation needed and need for adjusting training and employment policies. Issued by the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, 22 p. 10¢.

FARM HELP WANTED—How to use the United States Employment Service to find farm jobs. Issued by the Social Security Board, Federal Security Agency. 1942. 4 p.

GENERAL MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION—Includes definitions and explanations of the General Maximum Price Regulation and a list of commodities affected by and also of those excepted from the regulation. Issued by the Office of Price Administration. 30 p.

GLASS AND GLASS SUBSTITUTES—Protecting windows and roof lights. U. S. Office of Civilian Defense. 18 p. 10¢.

HE IS BUILDING THE ARSENAL OF DEMOCRACY—Describes services of the apprenticeship unit, Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, Division of Labor Standards. Folder.

HEALTH IN INDUSTRY—Protect the worker's health and conserve human life. Issued by the U. S. Department of Labor. Folder.

HOW TO GET FREE TRAINING FOR DEFENSE JOBS—Refers to the State Employment Services as sources of information or training opportunities. Issued by Social Security Board, Federal Security Agency in cooperation with Office for Emergency Management. 11 p.

HOW TO ORGANIZE CIVILIAN PROTECTION IN YOUR COMMUNITY—Issued by the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense. 4 p. 10¢.

INCREASING WAR PRODUCTION THROUGH EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN—Draws on the experience of a number of industries where women workers have had an important part for many years, and on the experience of British war production. Issued by the Training within Industry Branch, War Production Board. 4 p.

JOB INSTRUCTOR TRAINING—Gives four points on how to get ready to instruct and four steps on how to instruct workers on the job. Training within Industry Branch, War Production Board. 4 p.

JOB TRAINING FOR VICTORY, REVISED EDITION, FEBRUARY 1942—A condensed guide to programs authorized by Congress to train persons for work in defense industries, Governmental agencies and the

armed services. U. S. Office of Education. Federal Security Agency. Chart. 5¢.

LABOR DEFENDS AMERICA—AMERICANS ALL*ALL FOR DEFENSE—Folder.**

LABOR IN THE WAR—Explains the steps taken by the Labor Division to provide adequate manpower for production needs. War Production Board. 4 p.

LIFTING HEAVY WEIGHTS IN DEFENSE INDUSTRIES—Methods for conserving health of women workers. Issued by the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. 11 p. 5¢.

MEETING OF NATIONAL TRADE, PROFESSIONAL, ETC., ASSOCIATIONS TO BE HELD APRIL-OCTOBER 1942—Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce. 23 p.

MEETING THE NEED FOR SKILLED WORKERS IN A NEW AIR-PLANE ENGINE PLANT—An application of in-plant training principles useful in small and large plants. Training within Industry Branch, War Production Board. 16 p.

MORE PRODUCTION THROUGH TRAINING—The training and upgrading program for 135,000 employees in 40 branch plants of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation. Training within Industry Branch, War Production Board. 4 p.

MUNICIPAL SIGNALING SYSTEMS—Includes specifications for emergency electrical power equipment. Issued by the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense. 24 p. 10¢.

OFFICIAL PLAN BOOK—WAR PRODUCTION DRIVE—Suggestions for increasing plant efficiency and employee information. War Production Board. 27 p.

PRESIDENT'S FIRESIDE CHAT, DATED APRIL 28, 1942—Mentioned ceilings on incomes and prices. Available from Office of Government Reports.

PROTECTION OF HOSPITALS—Issued by the Medical Division, U. S. Office of Civilian Defense. 22 p. 10¢.

PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PLANTS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Issued by the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense. 6 p. 10¢.

PROTECTIVE CONCEALMENT—Technical presentation on camouflage, including catalog of specifications and uses for paints, fabrics and other items suitable for camouflage. U. S. Office of Civilian Defense. 68 p. 25¢.

REPORT TO CONGRESS ON LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS—FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 11, 1942—The President's report on Lend-Lease progress, appropriations, how Lend-Lease works. 55 p. 10x.

SAFETY CLOTHING FOR WOMEN IN INDUSTRY—Issued by the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. 11 p. 10¢.

- SAFETY ON THE JOB FOR THE NEW EMPLOYEE**—Introducing employees to safety devices and procedures. Issued by the Training within Industry Branch, War Production Board. 4 p.
- STAFF MANUAL**—How a local Citizens Defense Corps should be organized. U. S. Office of Civilian Defense. 8 p. 10¢.
- SUGGESTED REGULATIONS FOR RETAIL STORES, DEPARTMENT STORES, LARGE SPECIALTY STORES FOR BLACKOUTS—AIR RAIDS**. Issued by the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense. 15 p. 10¢
- SUGGESTED REGULATIONS FOR THEATRES, CONCERT HALLS—ALL ENCLOSED AMUSEMENT PLACES FOR BLACKOUTS—AIR RAIDS**—Prepared by Training Section, U. S. Office of Civilian Defense. 12 p. 10¢.
- THE APPRENTICE AND THE SCHOOL**—Explains the apprenticeship program and indicates the separate and distinct responsibilities and functions of vocational education and labor departments at both the State and Federal level for carrying on the program. Issued by the Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor. 12 p. 10¢.
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- TRAINING AUXILIARY FIREMEN**—Published by U. S. Office of Civilian Defense. 7 p. 5¢.
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- TRAINING WITHIN INDUSTRY**—Folder giving 10 high spots in the Training within Industry Program. Folder.

TRAINING WITHIN INDUSTRY ABSTRACTS—NUMBERS 1-3—Abstracts of articles appearing in the Engineering Bulletin (War Effort Bulletin Series issued by the British Ministry of Labour and National Service.) Presents data on industrial training, upgrading, training of women for industrial jobs, supervision and related fields.

TRAINING WITHIN INDUSTRY PROGRAM—1942—The program, the policy the organization at headquarters and in the field. Issued by the Training with Industry Branch, War Production Board. 11 p.

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WAR PRODUCTION BOARD PRIORITIES ORDERS IN FORCE—An alphabetical listing of all priorities orders in the M, P, E, and L series, together with miscellaneous orders and regulations which have been issued under the priorities power, up to January 30. Supplement brings entire compilation up to date as of February 15.) Issued by Office for Emergency Management. 14 p.

WAR TRAFFIC CONTROL—For traffic and police officers. U. S. Office of Civilian Defense. 19 p. 10¢.

WOMEN'S VOCATIONAL TRAINING NEEDS IN THE DEFENSE INDUSTRIES—Lists the kinds of work for which women could be used and the training needed. Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. 5 p.

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DIGEST OF THE FUNCTIONS OF FEDERAL AGENCIES—U. S. Information Service. 46 p. Two sample copies available free. Additional copies 10¢.

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EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SMALL-ARMS—Reports on women's present and possible employment in war industries based on field surveys since early spring of 1941. Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. 11 p. 5¢.

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OEM HANDBOOK—REVISED APRIL 1942—Description of functions and administration of agencies within Office for Emergency Management. Includes organization chart. Division of Information, Office for Emergency Management. 72 p. 15¢.

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RAPID-FIRE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—Recommended to give information to volunteers staffing stamp booths and others selling United States Savings Bonds and Stamps. Defense Savings Staff Treasury Department. 20 p.

RATIONING WHY AND HOW—An explanation of its meaning, its purpose, its method. Office of Price Administration. 14 p.

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SMALL TOWN MANUAL—Community action depends on you in action. You can be the someone who starts things going . . . and keeps them

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"Ambassador Davies had it on record, even before Munich, in dispatches and letters to President Roosevelt, that Russia would emerge as a strong, united and well equipped nation on the side of democracy."

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"Cindy, in the third grade, affects slang, clothes, and games of boy playmates, until interest in a baby squirrel develops possibilities in a doll house and the companionship of girls. Recommended for girls 8-10." Library Journal, May 15, 1942.

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